

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>5</sup> :</b> <b>A61K 9/12</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 92/06675</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 30 April 1992 (30.04.92)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US91/07574 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 9 October 1991 (09.10.91) <b>(30) Priority data:</b> 599,694 18 October 1990 (18.10.90) US <b>(71) Applicant:</b> MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY [US/US]; 3M Center, Post Office Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> SCHULTZ, Robert, K. ; SCHULTZ, David, W. ; Post Office Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US). <b>(74) Agents:</b> REEDICH, Douglas, E. et al.; Intellectual Property Counsel, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Post Office Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> AEROSOL FORMULATION COMPRISING BECLOMETHASONE 17,21 DIPROPIONATE  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Pharmaceutical solution aerosol formulations comprising beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, ethanol, and a propellant selected from the group consisting of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane, and a mixture thereof.		

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland			SN	Senegal
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KR	Republic of Korea	SU <sup>+</sup>	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LI	Liechtenstein	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LK	Sri Lanka	TC	Togo
DE*	Germany	LU	Luxembourg	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark	MC	Monaco		

<sup>+</sup> Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

Aerosol formulation comprising beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate.

5     TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

          This invention pertains to solution aerosol formulations suitable for use in administering drugs. In another aspect this invention pertains to formulations comprising beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

          Pharmaceutical suspension aerosol formulations currently use a mixture of liquid chlorofluorocarbons as the propellant. Fluorotrichloromethane,  
15     dichlorodifluoromethane and dichlorotetrafluoroethane are the most commonly used propellants in aerosol formulations for administration by inhalation.

          Chlorofluorocarbons have been implicated in the destruction of the ozone layer and their production is  
20     being phased out. Hydrofluorocarbon 134a (HFC-134a, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane) and hydrofluorocarbon 227 (HFC-227, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane) are viewed as being less destructive to ozone than many chlorofluorocarbon propellants; furthermore, they have low toxicity and vapor  
25     pressure suitable for use in aerosols.

          Beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate is commercially available as an aerosol product comprising a suspension of a chlorofluorohydrocarbon solvate of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in  
30     chlorofluorohydrocarbon propellants. Preparation of the solvate requires several processing steps and is required in order to obtain a stable aerosol formulation, i.e., one in which the micronized particles of active ingredient remain in the desired respirable particle size range. A  
35     solution formulation of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate could simplify formulation manufacture and increase the respirable fraction (i.e., the percentage of active ingredient able to reach the airways of the lung where the pharmaceutical effect is exerted).

U.S. Pat. No. 2,868,691 discloses a self-propelling pharmaceutical aerosol formulation comprising i) a medicament; ii) a propellant represented generally by the formula  $C_mH_nCl_yF_z$ , wherein m is an integer less than 3, n is an integer or zero, y is an integer or zero, and z is an integer, such that  $n + y + z = 2m + 2$ ; and iii) a cosolvent which assists in the dissolution of the medicament in the propellant. Ethanol is an example of a cosolvent disclosed in this patent. The above formula representing the propellant component generically embraces HFC-134a. This patent does not, however, disclose beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate or suggest how stable solution aerosol formulations (i.e., formulations that are chemically stable and exhibit desirable respirable fraction) containing any propellant and beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate can be prepared.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an aerosol formulation comprising a therapeutically effective amount of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, a propellant comprising a hydrofluorocarbon selected from the group consisting of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane, and a mixture thereof, and ethanol in an amount effective to solubilize the beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in the propellant, the formulation being further characterized in that substantially all of the beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate is dissolved in the formulation, and the formulation is substantially free of any surfactant.

Certain of the preferred formulations of the invention exhibit very desirable chemical stability and provide respirable fractions significantly greater than commercially available beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate products. Moreover, the formulations of the invention are convenient to manufacture since no solvate of the active ingredient need be prepared.

The pharmaceutical solution aerosol formulations of the invention are suitable for pulmonary, buccal, or nasal administration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

All weight percentages recited herein are based on the total weight of the formulation unless otherwise indicated.

5           The medicament beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate is generally present in a formulation of the invention in a therapeutically effective amount, i.e., an amount such that one or more metered volumes of the formulation contains an amount of drug effective to exert the intended therapeutic  
10           action. Preferably the medicament will constitute about 0.02 to about 0.6 percent by weight, more preferably about 0.05 to about 0.5 percent by weight of the total weight of the formulation.

          Ethanol is generally present in an amount  
15           effective to solubilize the beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in the propellant. Preferably, ethanol constitutes about 1 to about 20 percent by weight of the total weight of the aerosol formulation. More preferably, ethanol constitutes about 2 to about 12 percent by weight  
20           and even more preferably about 2 to about 10 percent by weight of the aerosol formulation. Most preferably, ethanol will be present in an amount sufficient to dissolve substantially all of the medicament present in the formulation and to maintain the medicament dissolved over  
25           the time period and conditions experienced by commercial aerosol products, but not substantially in excess of said amount. Particularly desirable formulations of the invention, while not containing amounts of ethanol substantially in excess of that required (during  
30           manufacture of the formulation) to dissolve the amount of active ingredient employed, may be subjected to a temperature of -20°C. without precipitation of the active ingredient.

          The hydrofluorocarbon propellant can be HFC-  
35           134a, HFC-227, or a mixture thereof. The propellant preferably constitutes from about 80 to about 99 percent by weight, preferably from about 88 to about 98 percent by weight, and more preferably about 90 to about 98 percent by weight of the total weight of the aerosol formulation. The  
40           hydrofluorocarbon propellant is preferably the only

propellant present in the formulations of the invention. However, one or more other propellants (e.g., 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane) can also be present.

The formulations of the invention are  
5 substantially free of any surfactant. By "substantially free" as used in the instant specification and claims is meant that the formulations contain no more than 0.0005 percent by weight of a surfactant based on the total weight of the formulation. Preferred formulations contain no  
10 surfactant. Presence of a significant amount of a surfactant is believed to be undesirable in the case of solution formulations of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate because surfactants such as oleic acid and lecithin seem to promote chemical degradation of the active ingredient when  
15 the latter is dissolved in the mixture of HFC-134a and ethanol.

Preferred formulations according to the invention consist essentially of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.35  
20 percent by weight based on the weight of the total formulation, ethanol in an amount of about 2 to about 8 percent by weight based on the total weight of the formulation, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane.

The solution formulations of the invention can  
25 be prepared by dissolving the desired amount of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in the desired amount of anhydrous ethanol accompanied by stirring or sonication. The aerosol vial may then be filled using conventional cold-fill or pressure-fill methods.

30 The following examples are provided to illustrate the invention but should not be construed as limiting the invention.

#### Examples 1 - 7

35 Formulations containing the following ingredients (TABLE I) in the indicated amounts were prepared with the percentages being expressed in parts by weight based upon the total weight of the particular formulation. The active ingredient employed in preparing  
40 the formulations of Examples 2, 3, and 5 - 7 was

beclomethasone dipropionate, USP while that employed in preparing the formulations of Examples 1 and 4 was a conventional trichloromonofluoromethane solvate of beclomethasone dipropionate. The formulations of Examples 1, 4, 5 and 6 were prepared by i) dissolving the active ingredient in the ethanol; ii) metering the solution obtained above into an aluminum vial and crimping a continuous valve onto the vial; iii) pressure-filling the vial with 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane; iv) chilling the vial to -60°C.; and v) replacing the continuous valve with a 50 microliter valve which is available under the trade designation "W303-98" from 3M. The formulations of Examples 2, 3 and 7 were prepared by i) dissolving the active ingredient in the ethanol; ii) metering the solution obtained above into an aluminum vial and crimping a 50 microliter pressure-fill valve which is available under the trade designation Spraymiser™ M3652 from 3M onto the vial; and iii) pressure-filling the vial with 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane.

The actuator employed in the case of all the formulations was a solution actuator available under the trade designation "M3756" from 3M. The elastomer employed in the valves in the case of all formulations was that available under the trade designation "DB-218" from American Gasket and Rubber Co. (Chicago, IL.)

TABLE I

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Example</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beclomethasone 17,21 Dipropionate	0.1%	0.1%	0.25%	0.3%	0.4%	0.44%	0.5%
Ethanol (anhydrous)	3%	5%	10%	5%	10%	10%	15%
1,1,1,2-Tetra- fluoroethane	96.9%	94.9%	89.75%	94.7%	89.6%	89.56%	84.5%

The chemical stability of the formulation of Example 4 was determined in respect to recovery of the active ingredient over time when the formulation was stored at 40°C. TABLE II contains the data.

5

TABLE II

10	Storage Time (Weeks)	0	2	4	7	12
	% Recovery	101.4, 98.7	101.9, 101.6	100.8, 99.6	99.3, 95.5	100.6 102.6

15

The formulation of Example 1 did not exhibit precipitation of the active ingredient on freezing to -60°C.

The respirable fraction provided by the formulations of Examples 1 - 7 was determined using an Anderson MK II Cascade Impactor with the average respirable fraction obtained from each being in excess of 40%. In the case of the formulations of Examples 1 and 4, the respirable fraction was about 76% and about 70%, respectively.

25

From the above data, it is believed that the optimum amount of active ingredient for low and high strength products would be about 0.08 and 0.34 percent by



weight, respectively, based on the total weight of the formulations.

Example 8

5                   A mixture containing 1.67 g of beclomethasone  
17,21 dipropionate and 160g of cold (-65°C) ethanol was  
homogenized using a Virtis 45 homogenizer. The resulting  
suspension was placed in a one gallon stainless steel  
filling vessel equipped with a stir bar. A 1839 g portion  
10 of cold (-65°C) 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane was added to the  
filling vessel. After about 5 minutes of stirring, a  
solution was obtained. The resulting formulation contained  
0.08 percent by weight of beclomethasone 17,21  
dipropionate, 8.0 percent by weight of ethanol and 91.92  
15 percent by weight of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane. The  
formulation was cold filled into aerosol vials and then 50  
μL cold fill valves were crimped onto the vials.

Example 9

20                   Using the general method of Example 8, a  
formulation containing 0.34 percent by weight of  
beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, 8.0 percent by weight of  
ethanol and 91.66 percent by weight of 1,1,1,2-  
tetrafluoroethane was prepared. The formulation was cold  
25 filled as a suspension into aerosol vials which were then  
equipped with 50 μL cold fill valves. The formulation  
changed from a suspension to a solution as the vials warmed  
to room temperature.

Example 10

30                   A formulation containing 0.3 percent by weight  
of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, 10 percent by weight  
of ethanol and 89.7 percent by weight of 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-  
heptafluoropropane was prepared by i) weighing a 30 mg  
35 portion of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate into an  
aerosol vial ii) crimping a continuous valve onto the vial  
and iii) pressure filling with a solution containing 10  
percent ethanol in 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An aerosol formulation comprising a therapeutically effective amount of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, a propellant comprising a hydrofluorocarbon selected from the group consisting of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane, and a mixture thereof, and ethanol in an amount effective to solubilize the beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in the propellant, the formulation being further characterized in that substantially all of the beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate is dissolved in the formulation, and that the formulation is substantially free of any surfactant.
2. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1, comprising between 0.02 and about 0.6 percent by weight beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, between about 1 and about 20 percent by weight ethanol, and between about 80 and about 99 percent by weight of said propellant.
3. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 wherein said beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate is present in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.5 percent by weight.
4. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 wherein said ethanol is present in an amount of about 2 to about 12 percent by weight.
5. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 wherein said ethanol is present in an amount of about 2 to 10 percent by weight.
6. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 wherein said propellant is present in an amount of about 88 to about 98 percent by weight.

7. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 comprising 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane as substantially the only propellant.

5 8. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 comprising 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane as substantially the only propellant.

10 9. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 comprising beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.5 percent by weight, ethanol in an amount of about 2 to about 12 percent by weight and said propellant in an amount of about 88 to about 98 percent by weight.

15 10. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1 comprising beclomethasone 17, 21 dipropionate in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.45 percent by weight, ethanol in an amount of about 2 to about 10 percent by weight and said propellant in an amount of about 90 to about 98 percent by weight.

25 11. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1, consisting essentially of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.35 percent by weight, ethanol in an amount of about 2 to about 8 percent by weight, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane.

30 12. A solution aerosol formulation according to Claim 1, wherein the amount of ethanol present is not substantially in excess of the amount required to dissolve substantially all of the beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, but is sufficient to permit said formulation to be subjected to a temperature of -20°C. without significant  
35 precipitation of said beclomethasone 17, 21 dipropionate.


13. A method of treating bronchial asthma in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal an amount of

a formulation according to Claim 1 sufficient to treat the asthmatic condition.

14. A method of preparing a solution aerosol formulation comprising the step of combining a therapeutically effective amount of beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate, a propellant selected from the group consisting of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane, and a mixture thereof, and an amount of ethanol effective to solubilize the beclomethasone 17,21 dipropionate in the propellant.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 91/07574

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC <b>IPC5: A 61 K 9/12</b>		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC5	A 61 K	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup></b>		
Category *	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
P,X	WO, A1, 9111173 (FISONS PLC) 8 August 1991, see the whole document  --	1-14
P,X	WO, A1, 9111495 (BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INTERNATIONAL) 8 August 1991, see the whole document  --	1-14
A	WO, A1, 8603750 (RIKER LABORATORIES, INC.) 3 July 1986, see the whole document  -----	1-14
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>* Special categories of cited documents:<sup>10</sup></b></p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
9th March 1992	25.03.92	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	 Mme. M. van der Drift	

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. PCT/US 91/07574**

SA 54160

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 01/02/92.  
The European Patent office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A1- 9111173	08/08/91	NONE	
WO-A1- 9111495	08/08/91	AU-D- 7211391 DE-A- 4003272	21/08/91 08/08/91
WO-A1- 8603750	03/07/86	AU-B- 587010 AU-D- 5308786 CA-A- 1253806 EP-A-B- 0205530 JP-T- 62501706 US-A- 4810488	03/08/89 22/07/86 09/05/89 30/12/86 09/07/87 07/03/89

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European patent Office, No. 12/82

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**